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**APPLICATION
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ENGINES**

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WEB SERVICES ACCESS TO CLASSIFICATION ENGINES

Background of the Invention

1. Technical Field

5 The present invention relates generally to a method and system for document analysis and retrieval, and more specifically to a method and system for determining categories and document links relating to a given document.

2. Related Art

Transmitting a given document for analysis, and subsequently analyzing the given document to determine categories and document links relating to the given document, may be
10 slow, inefficient, and difficult. Thus, there is a need for a speedy, efficient, and simple method and system for transmitting and analyzing documents to determine categories and document links relating to the given document.

Summary of the Invention

In first embodiments, the present invention provides a method for document analysis and
15 retrieval, comprising the following steps performed in the order recited:

transmitting, by a remote host in a first computing system to a web service host in a second computing system, a first portion of a document; and

sequentially transmitting, by the remote host to the web service host, at least one

additional portion of the document, wherein the first portion and the at least one additional portion collectively comprise the entire document, wherein the entire document is adapted to be reconstructed and subsequently processed via processing said entire document by the web service host, said processing comprising at least one of:

5 extracting text from said entire document to configure said text in a text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said text in a non-text format; determine

 generating document keys associated with said text from analysis of said text in said text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said
10 text in said text format, or if said web service host has previously performed said extracting such that said text in said text format is available to said web service host; and

 determining, from given categories of a document taxonomy, a set of closet categories to the document based on a comparison between the document keys and category keys of the given categories, if said entire document received by said web
15 service host comprises said document keys, or if said web service host has previously performed said generating such that said document keys are available to said web service host.

In second embodiments, the present invention provides a first computing system that includes a remote host, wherein the remote host is remote relative to a web service host in a
20 second computing system, and wherein the remote host is adapted to:

transmit a first portion of a document to the web service host; and

sequentially transmit at least one additional portion of the document to the web service host, wherein the first portion and the at least one additional portion collectively comprise the entire document, wherein the entire document is adapted to be reconstructed and subsequently processed via processing said entire document by the web service host, said processing comprising at least one of:

extracting text from said entire document to configure said text in a text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said text in a non-text format; determine

generating document keys associated with said text from analysis of said text in said text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said text in said text format, or if said web service host has previously performed said extracting such that said text in said text format is available to said web service host; and

determining, from given categories of a document taxonomy, a set of closet categories to the document based on a comparison between the document keys and category keys of the given categories, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said document keys, or if said web service host has previously performed said generating such that said document keys are available to said web service host.

In third embodiments, the present invention provides a method for document analysis and

retrieval, comprising the following steps performed in the order recited:

receiving, by a web service host in a second computing system from a remote host in a first computing system, a first portion of a document;

5 sequentially receiving, by the web service host from the remote host, at least one additional portion of the document, wherein the first portion and the at least one additional portion collectively comprise the entire document;

reconstructing the entire document from the first portion and the at least one additional portion; and

10 processing the entire document by the web service host, wherein said processing comprises at least one of:

extracting text from said entire document to configure said text in a text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said text in a non-text format;

15 generating document keys associated with said text from analysis of said text in said text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said text in said text format, or if said web service host has previously performed said extracting such that said text in said text format is available to said web service host; and

20 determining, from given categories of a document taxonomy, a set of closet categories to the document, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said document keys, or if said web service host has previously performed said generating such that said document keys are available to said web service host.

In fourth embodiments, the present invention provides a system for document analysis and retrieval, comprising a second computing system that includes a web service host, wherein the web service host is remote relative to a remote host in a first computing system, and wherein the web service host is adapted to:

5 receive a first portion of a document from the remote host;
 sequentially receive at least one additional portion of the document from the remote host, wherein the first portion and the at least one additional portion collectively comprise the entire document;

 reconstruct the entire document from the first portion and the at least one additional
10 portion; and

 implement processing the entire document, said processing comprising at least one of:

 extracting text from said entire document to configure said text in a text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said text in a non-text format;

15 generating document keys associated with said text from analysis of said text in said text format, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said text in said text format, or if said web service host has previously performed said extracting such that said text in said text format is available to said web service host; and

 determining, from given categories of a document taxonomy, a set of closet
20 categories to the document, if said entire document received by said web service host comprises said document keys, or if said web service host has previously performed said

generating such that said document keys are available to said web service host.

The present invention provides a speedy, efficient, and simple method and system for transmitting and analyzing documents to determine categories and document links relating to the given document.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a flow chart for generating document keys of a given document, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a flow chart for determining which categories of a given taxonomy are at a close distance to the document keys of FIG. 1, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart for determining links to documents based on the document keys of FIG. 1, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 4 depicts a system for determining categories and document links relating to the given document of FIG. 1, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 5 depicts a system for processing the given document of FIG. 1, wherein the document is divided into chunks before a web service host receives and processes the document by text extraction, text analysis, and classification, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 6 depicts a variant of the system of FIG. 5 wherein the web service host performs

only the text extraction, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 7 depicts a variant of the system of FIG. 5 wherein the web service host performs only the text analysis, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 8 depicts a variant of the system of FIG. 5 wherein the web service host performs
5 only the classification, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 9 depicts a variant of the system of FIG. 5 wherein the web service host performs only the text extraction and text analysis, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 10 depicts a variant of the system of FIG. 5 wherein the web service host performs
10 only the text extraction and classification, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 11 depicts a variant of the system of FIG. 5 wherein the web service host performs only the text analysis and classification, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

15 FIG. 12 is a flow chart depicting a determination of the web service host of the systems of FIGS. 5-11 and further depicting breaking the document into chunks and transmission of the chunks to the web service host, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 13 depicts a computing system for determining categories and document links relating to a given document, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

FIG. 1 is a flow chart for generating document keys of a document **10**, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The document **10** includes text and the document keys are the generic roots of words and phrases appearing in said text of the document **10**. The document **10** is any text document in any application environment such as a document in any commercial word processor environment (e.g., Microsoft Word, WordPerfect®, etc.), a web page
5 accessed through a web browser, etc. The application environment is called a “host” or a “host application”.

In step **11**, the document **10** is received from the host by a computing system that will subsequently process the text in steps **12-16**. Step **12** determines whether the text in the
10 document **10** is formatted (i.e., whether the text appears in a non-text format such as in a format that is specific to the host). If the text is not formatted, then step **14** is next executed. If the text is formatted, then step **13** extracts the text such that the text is separated from its non-text format, and step **14** is next executed. Extracting the text leaves format parameters behind. For example, in a HyperText Markup Language (HTML) document, extracting the text leaves the HTML tags
15 behind. There may be some generic formatting retained (e.g., paragraph breaks), but formatting specific to the host application is removed. The output of step **13** is a text file. The text extraction may be performed by any method known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Additionally, there are software products on the market (e.g., Verify Key View filter) that may be utilized to perform the text extraction.

20 Step **14** tokenizes the text (i.e., generates tokens from the text). A token is the text that

appears between delimiters (blanks, periods, commas, etc.). The output of said tokenizing is a list of tokens such as, *inter alia*, in an array or vector of tokens.

Step 15 removes stop words from the tokens. Stop words are generic words that have no substantive meaning in relation to the subject content in the document. Examples of stop words include “a”, “the”, “he”, “she”. Stop words may be context-dependent (e.g., stop words for E-mail and for instant message chat may be different), since a word may have a meaning in one context but not in another context. Although FIG. 1 shows step 15 as being executed after step 14, the stop words may alternatively be removed from the text prior to execution of the tokenizing of step 14.

Step 16 generates, by stemming, the document keys of the document 10 from the tokens. Stemming is a process that determines the normal form or root of each word or phrase in each token. For example, “changing” has the root “change”. Alternative expressions for root words and root phrases are “keywords” and “keyphrases”, respectively. Stemming algorithms are known in the art (e.g., the Porter Stemming Algorithm), and any such known stemming algorithm may be used to implement step 16. The document keys generated by step 16 are said roots determined by said stemming. A document key is defined herein as a root word (i.e., keyword) or root phrase (i.e., keyphrase) in the document.

Step 16 also generates weights associated with said document keys on a on-to-one basis. Generating the weights may comprise determining the frequency count of each document key in the document. The frequency count of a document key is the number of appearances of the

document key in the document. The weight may be a linear function of the frequency count. For example, the weight may be numerically equal to, or proportional to, the frequency count.

Alternatively, the weight may be a nonlinear function of the frequency count. For example, the weight may be proportional to the frequency count raised to a power P wherein $P > 1$ (e.g., $P = 2$).

5 The weights may also take into account the location of the document key in the document. For example, words or phrases appearing at the beginning of the document, or in the document title, or in the document abstract, etc. may have a higher weight than words or phrases located elsewhere in the document. The importance of the location of the document key in the document is context sensitive, since relevance of different locations (e.g., title, abstract, etc.) may depends
10 on the document itself, on the type of document, on the subject matter of the document, etc.

FIG. 2 is a flow chart for determining which categories of a given taxonomy are at a close distance to the document keys generated in step **16** of FIG. 1, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. In FIG. 2, the document keys **20** are the document keys generated in step **16** of FIG. 1. Step **21** provides as input a document taxonomy and categories of the document
15 taxonomy, as well as category keys of each said category. A document taxonomy is a based on a subject matter classification in conjunction with a collection of stored documents, wherein each taxonomy is a general subject area. Each taxonomy comprises categories. Each category comprises both category keys and category weights associated with the category keys on a one-to-one basis. For example, the taxonomy may be “houses”, and the categories of “houses” may
20 be “house style” and house color”. The “house style” category may have category keys of

“colonial”, “ranch”, and “split level”. The “house color” category” may have category keys of “white”, “blue”, and “green”. The category keys are analogous to the document keys discussed *supra*. Accordingly, the category keys may comprise root words (i.e., keywords) and root phrases (i.e., keyphrases).

5 Step **21** also generates weights associated with said category keys on a on-to-one basis. Generating the weights may comprise determining the frequency count of each category key in the stored documents associated with the taxonomy. The frequency count of a category key is the number of appearances of the category key in the stored documents. The weight may be a linear function of the frequency count. For example, the weight may be numerically equal to, or
10 proportional to, the frequency count. Alternatively, the weight may be a linear function of the frequency count. For example, the weight may be proportional to the frequency count raised to a power P wherein $P > 1$ (e.g., $P = 2$). The weights may also take into account the location of the category key in the stored documents.

 Step **22** compares the category keys of each category with the document keys **20** to make
15 a determination of a distance D between the document **10** (or equivalently, the document keys **20**) and each category as a measure of how close the document **10** (or equivalently, the document keys **20**) is to each category. The distance between the document **10** and each category may be computed as a dot product of a vector of the document keys **20** and a vector of the category keys for each category as follows. Let a reference dictionary for the taxonomy encompass all
20 categories of the taxonomy, and all said categories of the taxonomy collectively comprise N

category keys, wherein N is a positive integer. Let \underline{V}_{DOC} represent a vector of order N of the document keys **20** such that each element of \underline{V}_{DOC} is associated with a unique category key of the reference dictionary, and each element of \underline{V}_{DOC} contains 1 if there exists a document key of the document keys **20** that matches the category key associated with the element of \underline{V}_{DOC} , or contains 0 otherwise. Let $\underline{V}_{CAT}(I)$ represent a vector of order N of the I^{th} category of the taxonomy such that each element of $\underline{V}_{CAT}(I)$ is associated with said unique category key of the reference dictionary, and each element of $\underline{V}_{CAT}(I)$ contains 1 if there exists a category key of the I^{th} category that matches the category key associated with the element of $\underline{V}_{CAT}(I)$, or contains 0 otherwise. The distance $D(I)$ between the document **10** (or equivalently, the document keys **20**) and the I^{th} category of the taxonomy may be expressed as the dot product of \underline{V}_{DOC} and $\underline{V}_{CAT}(I)$; i.e., $D = \underline{V}_{DOC} \cdot \underline{V}_{CAT}(I)$. Note that the dot product of two vectors is the summation over the product of corresponding elements of the two vectors, as is conventionally understood in the art of mathematics of vectors. As an example, if $N=5$, $\underline{V}_{DOC} = [1, 1, 1, 0, 1]$, and $\underline{V}_{CAT}(I) = [1, 0, 1, 1, 1]$, then $D(I)=3$.

The preceding distance D was computed independent of the document weights associated with the document keys **20** and independent of the category weights associated with the category keys provided for each category in step **21**. Recalling that a one (1) in \underline{V}_{DOC} denotes the existence of a document key that matches a category key of the taxonomy dictionary, \underline{V}_{DOC} could be replaced by the weighted vector W_{DOC} wherein the ones (1) in \underline{V}_{DOC} are replaced by their associated document weights. Recalling that a one (1) in $\underline{V}_{CAT}(I)$ denotes the existence of a

category key of the I^{th} category that matches a category key of the taxonomy dictionary, $\underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(I)$ could be replaced by the weighted vector $\underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(I)$ wherein the ones (1) in $\underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(I)$ are replaced by their associated category weights. Then the distance D could be represented by various alternative dot products, including $\underline{W}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(I)$, $\underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(I)$, and $\underline{W}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(I)$.

5 As an example, consider the “houses” taxonomy, discussed *supra*. For this example, let $N=6$ and the pertinent vectors have elements representing the sequentially ordered 6 category keys of the taxonomy “houses” dictionary: “colonial”, “ranch”, and “split level”, “white”, “blue”, and “green”. Assume that the document keys **20** include document keys of only “ranch”, “white”, and “blue” with associated weights 2, 3, and 1, respectively. Category (1) of taxonomy
10 “houses” are assumed to have category keys of “colonial”, “ranch”, and “split level” with associated category weights of 1, 2, and 3, respectively, in this example. Category (2) of taxonomy “houses” are assumed to have category keys of “white”, “blue”, and “green” with associated category weights of 2, 2, and 1, respectively, in this example. Then, the pertinent vectors are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 15 \quad \underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} &= [0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0] \\
 \underline{W}_{\text{DOC}} &= [0, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0] \\
 \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(1) &= [1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0] \\
 \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(1) &= [1, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0] \\
 \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(2) &= [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1] \\
 20 \quad \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(2) &= [0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1]
 \end{aligned}$$

The various dot products for this example are:

$$\underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(1) = 1$$

$$\underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(1) = 2$$

$$\underline{W}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(1) = 2$$

$$5 \quad \underline{W}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(1) = 4$$

$$\underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(2) = 2$$

$$\underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(2) = 4$$

$$\underline{W}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(2) = 4$$

$$\underline{W}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{W}_{\text{CAT}}(2) = 8$$

10 In this example, if the weights are neglected then $D(1)=\underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(1)= 1$ and $D(2)=\underline{V}_{\text{DOC}} \cdot \underline{V}_{\text{CAT}}(2)= 2$, so that the document **10** is closer to category 1 than to category 2 by a factor of 2.

Step **23** returns a subset of the categories to the host that provided the document **10**, such that the returned subset includes those categories that are closest to the document **10** along with their associated distances from the document **10**. The number of such categories returned may be based on any criteria, such as a predetermined number of categories, a predetermined percentage of the categories, categories having a distance below a predetermined threshold distance, etc.

15 The returned categories may be returned in any form such as a file of categories, a printout of the categories, a display of the categories such that a user can use the categories to link to documents related to the categories, etc.

20 FIG. 3 is a flow chart for determining links to documents based on the document keys

generated in step 16 of FIG. 1, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. In FIG. 3, the document keys 20 are the document keys generated in step 16 of FIG. 1. Step 25 creates a search string. The search string comprises a logical function of a subset of the document keys 20. The subset may include all of the document keys or less than all of the document keys. The subset may be determined by any criteria, including criteria that depend on the weights associated with the document keys. The number of such document keys in the subset may be based on any criteria, such as a predetermined number of document keys, a predetermined percentage of the document keys, document keys having an associated weight above a predetermined threshold weight, etc. When the subset comprises less than all of the document keys, the specific document keys in the subset may be based on the respective weights such that the highest weighted document keys are used in the search string and the remaining document keys are not used in the search string. If the subset comprises document keys K_1, K_2, \dots, K_M ($M \geq 2$), then the logical function may be, *inter alia*, $\{K_1 \text{ AND } K_2, \dots \text{ AND } K_M\}$ or $\{K_1 \text{ OR } K_2, \dots \text{ OR } K_M\}$. A default type of search string, or a default algorithm for generating the search string, may be configurable and thus subject to control by the user. The default search string may be automatically generated in accordance with the default algorithm.

Step 26 submits the search string to a search engine or to multiple search engines. Step 27 receives links to documents related to the document 10 (i.e., to the document keys 20) from the search engine or from the multiple search engines. Since the search engine or multiple search engines utilized the search string for performing the search(es), the links received from the search

engine or from the multiple search engines are based on the search string. Step **28** returns the links to the host that provided the document **10**. The returned links may be returned in any form such as a file of links, a printout of the links, a display of the links such that a user can use the links to link to the documents related to the document **10**. Additionally, the steps of FIGS. 1-3 may be re-utilized by being applied to any found document previously determined from steps **25-28** to be related to the document **10**. Such re-utilization of the steps of FIGS. 1-3 may be accomplished by applying steps **11-16** of FIG. 1 to said found document to generate the document keys **20** in step **16**, followed by applying at least one of the following step sequences to the document keys **20** associated with said found document: the sequence of steps **21-23** in FIG. 2 and the sequence of steps **25-28** in FIG. 3.

FIG. 4 depicts a system **30** for determining categories and document links relating to the document **10** of FIG. 1, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The document **10** of FIG. 1 may be a text document in any application environment such as a document in any commercial word processor environment (e.g., Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, etc.), a web page accessed through a web browser, an instant messaging application, etc. The application environment is called a “host” or a “host application”. The system **30** comprises a first computing system **40**, a second computing system **50**, and a third computing system **70**.

The first computing system **40** comprises a host which is a source of the given document (i.e., the document **10** of FIG. 1) to be processed in accordance with the present invention. In FIG. 4, the host may be a local host **42** or a remote host **44**. The local host **42** is local to the

second computing system **50**. The remote host **44** is remote the second computing system **50** and may communicate with the second computing system **50** through any transmission means or path such, *inter alia*, the Internet, an Intranet, telephone lines, cable, etc. The remote host **44** may establish communication with the second computing system **50** by establishing a “session”, with an associated session identification (“session id”), in accordance with communication protocols.

The second computing system **50** receives and processes the given document from the first computing system **40**. The second computing system **50** comprises an Information Management Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) which encapsulate three types of services: text extraction, text analysis, and classification. The text extraction relates to step **13** of FIG. 2 and includes a text extraction API **54** interfacing a text extraction adapter **55** which is a text extraction tool. The text analysis relates to steps **14-16** of FIG. 1 and includes a text analysis API **56** interfacing a text analysis adapter **57** which is a set of text analysis tools associated with steps **14-16** of FIG. 2. The classifiers relate to steps **21-23** of FIG. 2 and includes a classification API **58** interfacing classifier adapters **59** which implement steps **21-23** of FIG. 12. The classifier adapters **59** have access to taxonomy rules **60**, which may be stored in a database, file, table or tables, etc. An example of a taxonomy rule of the taxonomy rule **60** is a specification of the category keys of a category. See FIG. 2 *supra* and accompanying text for a discussion of category keys of a category.

A Java API **53** directly interfaces the local host **42** to said text extraction, text analysis, and classification. The Java API **53** indirectly interfaces the remote host **44** to said text

extraction, text analysis, and classification, inasmuch as the Java API **53** is wrapped in a Java Bean API **52** which is wrapped in WebServices Definitions **51**. Thus the WebServices Definitions **51** serves as a direct interface with the remote host **44** and allows the remote host **44** to access the text extraction, text analysis, and classification through whatever Remote Procedure Call (RPC) mechanism is defined in the WebServices Definitions **51**.

The third computing system **70** comprises Search Facilities that relate to the search engine of steps **26-27** of FIG. 3. The Search Facilities of the third computing system **70** may comprise a local search engine **71** or an external search engine **72**. The local search engine **71** is local to the first computing system **40** (e.g., an operating system that indexes files in a file system and has a search interface). The external search engine **72** is external to the first computing system **40** (e.g., an Internet search engine).

Although the first computing system **40**, the second computing system **50**, and the third computing system **70** are shown in FIG. 4 as separate computer systems, the first computing system **40** and the second computing system **50** may each be included within a first same computing system. Similarly, the first computing system **40** and the third computing system **70** may each be included within a second same computing system. Additionally, the first computing system **40**, the second computing system **50**, and the third computing system **70** may each be included within a third same computing system.

FIG. 5 depicts a system **130** for determining categories and document links relating to the document **10** of FIG. 1, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The system

130 comprises a first computing system **140** and a second computing system **170**. The first computing system **140** and the second computing system **170** of FIG. 5 are respectively similar in many respects to the first computing system **40** and the second computing system **50** of FIG. 4. The taxonomy rules **60** and the third computing system **70** of FIG. 4 are not shown in FIG. 5 for simplicity, but may nonetheless be present in conjunction with FIG. 5 and have the same role as was described *supra* in conjunction with FIG. 4.

The first computing system **140** comprises a remote host **144** which is a source of the given document (i.e., the document **10** of FIG. 1) to be processed in accordance with the present invention. In FIG. 5, the remote host **144** is any remote application environment (or remote application) such any commercial word processor environment (e.g., Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, etc.), a web browser, an instant messaging application, etc. The remote host **144** is remote the second computing system **170** and may communicate with the web services host **160** through any transmission means or path such, *inter alia*, the Internet, an Intranet, telephone lines, cable, etc. The remote host **144** may establish communication with the web services host **160** by establishing a “session”, with an associated session identification (“session id”), in accordance with communication protocols.

The remote host **144** is linked to Universal Description, Discovery (UDDI) services **146**. The UDDI services **146** enables the remote host **144** to select the web service host **160** of the second computing system **170** for processing the given document as will be described *infra*.

The second computing system **170** receives and processes the given document from the

first computing system **140**. The second computing system **170** comprises the web service host **160** which encapsulates, in accordance with the Web Services Definitions **150**, three types of services: text extraction, text analysis, and classification. The text extraction relates to step **13** of FIG. 2 and includes a text extraction Enterprise Java Bean (EJB) **151** which wraps a text
5 extraction Application Programming Interface (API) **154** and a text extraction adapter **157** (a text extraction tool). The text extraction receives the document text in a non-text format, extracts the text, and configures the extracted text in a text format. Text extraction is unnecessary if the received document text is in a text format. The text analysis relates to steps **14-16** of FIG. 1 and includes an EJB **152** which wraps a text analysis API **155** and a text analysis adapter **158** (a set of
10 text analysis tools associated with steps **14-16** of FIG. 1). The text analysis generates document keys associated with the text from analysis of the text (in the text format), by generating tokens of the text such that stop words do not appear in the tokens, and stemming the tokens to generate the document keys from the tokens. The classifiers relate to steps **21-23** of FIG. 2 and includes a classification EJB **153** which wraps a classification API **156** and classification adapters **159**
15 which implement steps **21-23** of FIG. 2. The classification determines, from given categories of a document taxonomy, a set of closet categories to the document based on a comparison between document keys and category keys of the given categories as explained *supra* in conjunction with FIG. 2. In FIG. 5, the classification adapters **159** have access to taxonomy rules **60** (see FIG. 1), described *supra*. The Web Services Definitions **150** serves as a direct interface with the remote
20 host **144** and allows the remote host **144** to access the text extraction, text analysis, and

classification through whatever Remote Procedure Call (RPC) mechanism is defined in the Web Services Definitions **150**.

If there is a size limit to the amount of data that can be transferred in one chunk to the web services host **160**, the web services host **160** receives the given document from the remote host **144** in a plurality of chunks after the given document has been broken down into said chunks by the remote host **144**. Thus, the web services host **160** is capable of receiving said chunks of said document, and of synthesizing said chunks to reconstruct the entire document for subsequent processing (i.e., text extraction, text analysis, and classification). The remote host **144** can break down the given document in any manner such that the web services host **160** is capable of receiving the largest of said chunks. The session id associated with the session between the remote host **144** and the web services host **160** may be used to make sure that the correct document chunk is reconciled with the reconstructed document. After the web services host **160** reconstructs the entire document, the processing (i.e., text extraction, text analysis, classification) of the reconstructed document, and utilization of the document keys resulting therefrom, can be implemented in the manner described *supra* in conjunction with FIGS. 1-3.

The remote host **144** is linked to Universal Description, Discovery (UDDI) services **146**. The UDDI services **146** enables the remote host **144** to select the web service host **160** of the second computing system **170** for processing the given document as will be described next.

The remote application of the remote host **144** may have knowledge of an information processing service that can serve as the web service host **160**. If the remote host **144** does not

have knowledge of an information processing service that can serve as the web service host **160**, then the remote host **144** can determine an appropriate web service to serve as the web service host **160**, by utilizing the UDDI services **146** which could be internal to a network or which could alternatively be a public server such as the Extensible Markup Language

5 (XML)-based public registry (“XML-based public UDDI registry”) to which over 130 companies (e.g., IBM, Microsoft, etc.) are affiliated. This XML-based public UDDI registry enables businesses worldwide to list themselves on the Internet. Thus XML-based public UDDI registry serves to streamline online transactions by enabling companies to find one another on the Web and make their systems interoperable for e-commerce. UDDI is often compared to a
10 telephone book's white, yellow, and green pages, and allows businesses to list themselves by name, product, location, or the Web services they offer. This XML-based public UDDI registry has a specification which utilizes World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and Internet Engineering Task Force, and Domain Name System (DNS) protocols, and has also adopted early versions of the proposed Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messaging guidelines for cross platform
15 programming.

The remote host **144** can have a search performed in conjunction with the UDDI services **146** to determine one or more information processing services for the text extraction services, the text analysis services, and the classification services needed from the web service host **150**, as well as the service of being able to read a document in two or more chunks, thereby enabling the
20 remote host **144** to select the information processing service that can serve as web service host

160. The search results in a Web Services Description (WSDL) **148** document that describes how to access each information processing service identified in the UDDI search. The remote host **144** can use the WSDL **148** document to connect to the web service host **160** in accordance with the Web Services Definitions **150**.

FIG. 6 depicts a system **230** which is a variant of the system **130** of FIG. 5, wherein the web service host **260** of FIG. 6 performs only the text extraction, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The Web Services Definitions **250** of FIG. 6 is analogous to the Web Services Definitions **150** of FIG. 5. The web service host **260** of FIG. 6 is analogous to the web service host **160** of FIG. 5. The text extraction EJB **251**, the text extraction API **254**, and the text extraction adapters **257** of FIG. 6 are respectively analogous to the text extraction EJB **151**, the text extraction API **154**, and the text extraction adapters **157** of FIG. 5. The text analysis and the classification of FIG. 5 are not performed by the web service host **260** of FIG. 6. Thus, the text analysis and/or the classification may be subsequently performed by one or more web service hosts other than the web service host **260**, utilizing the text extracted by the web service host **260**.

FIG. 7 depicts a system **330** which is a variant of the system **130** of FIG. 5, wherein the web service host **360** of FIG. 7 performs only the text analysis, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The Web Services Definitions **350** of FIG. 7 is analogous to the Web Services Definitions **150** of FIG. 5. The web service host **360** of FIG. 7 is analogous to the web service host **160** of FIG. 5. The text analysis EJB **352**, the text analysis API **355**, and the text

analysis adapters **358** of FIG. 7 are respectively analogous to the text analysis EJB **152**, the text analysis API **155**, and the text analysis adapters **158** of FIG. 5. The text extraction and the classification of FIG. 5 are not performed by the web service host **360** of FIG. 7. Thus, the reconstructed document synthesized by the web service host **360** includes text in a text format.

5 Additionally, classification may be subsequently performed by a web service host other than the web service host **360**, utilizing the document keys generated by the web service host **360**.

FIG. 8 depicts a system **430** which is a variant of the system **130** of FIG. 5, wherein the web service host **460** of FIG. 8 performs only the classification, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The Web Services Definitions **450** of FIG. 8 is analogous to the Web
10 Services Definitions **150** of FIG. 5. The web service host **460** of FIG. 8 is analogous to the web service host **160** of FIG. 5. The classification EJB **453**, the classification API **456**, and the classification adapters **459** of FIG. 8 are respectively analogous to the classification EJB **153**, the classification API **156**, and the classification adapters **159** of FIG. 5. The text extraction and the text analysis of FIG. 5 are not performed by the web service host **460** of FIG. 8. Thus, the
15 reconstructed document synthesized by the web service host **460** includes document keys.

FIG. 9 depicts a system **530** which is a variant of the system **130** of FIG. 5, wherein the web service host **560** of FIG. 9 performs only the text extraction and the text analysis, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The Web Services Definitions **550** of
FIG. 9 is analogous to the Web Services Definitions **150** of FIG. 5. The web service host **560** of
20 FIG. 9 is analogous to the web service host **160** of FIG. 5. The text extraction EJB **551**, the text

extraction API **554**, and the text extraction adapters **557** of FIG. 9 are respectively analogous to the text extraction EJB **151**, the text extraction API **154**, and the text extraction adapters **157** of FIG. 5. The text analysis EJB **552**, the text analysis API **555**, and the text analysis adapters **558** of FIG. 9 are respectively analogous to the text analysis EJB **152**, the text analysis API **155**, and the text analysis adapters **158** of FIG. 5. The classification of FIG. 5 is not performed by the web service host **560** of FIG. 9. Additionally, classification may be subsequently performed by a web service host other than the web service host **560**, utilizing the document keys generated by the web service host **560**.

FIG. 10 depicts a system **630** which is a variant of the system **130** of FIG. 5, wherein the web service host **660** of FIG. 10 performs only the text extraction and the classification, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The Web Services Definitions **650** of FIG. 10 is analogous to the Web Services Definitions **150** of FIG. 5. The web service host **660** of FIG. 10 is analogous to the web service host **160** of FIG. 5. The text extraction EJB **651**, the text extraction API **654**, and the text extraction adapters **657** of FIG. 10 are respectively analogous to the text extraction EJB **151**, the text extraction API **154**, and the text extraction adapters **157** of FIG. 5. The classification EJB **653**, the classification API **656**, and the classification adapters **659** of FIG. 10 are respectively analogous to the classification EJB **153**, the classification API **156**, and the classification adapters **159** of FIG. 5. The text analysis of FIG. 5 is not performed by the web service host **660** of FIG. 10, but is instead performed by a web service host other than the web service host **660** to generate the document keys, utilizing the

text in a text format extracted from the reconstructed document by the web service host **660**, and the document keys are subsequently made available to the web service host **660** for performing the classification.

FIG. 11 depicts a system **730** which is a variant of the system **130** of FIG. 5, wherein the web service host **760** of FIG. 11 performs only the text analysis and the classification, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The Web Services Definitions **750** of FIG. 11 is analogous to the Web Services Definitions **150** of FIG. 5. The web service host **760** of FIG. 11 is analogous to the web service host **160** of FIG. 5. The text analysis EJB **752**, the text analysis API **755**, and the text analysis adapters **758** of FIG. 11 are respectively analogous to the text analysis EJB **152**, the text analysis API **155**, and the text extraction adapters **158** of FIG. 5. The classification EJB **753**, the classification API **756**, and the classification adapters **759** of FIG. 11 are respectively analogous to the classification EJB **153**, the classification API **156**, and the classification adapters **159** of FIG. 5. The text extraction of FIG. 5 is not performed by the web service host **760** of FIG. 11. Thus, the reconstructed document synthesized by the web service host **760** includes text in a text format.

FIG. 12 is a flow chart depicting a determination of the web service host of the systems of FIGS. 5-11 and further depicting breaking a document into chunks and transmission of the chunks to the web service host, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. Step **101** provides a remote application on a remote host of a first computing system.

Step **102** determines whether the web services host of the second computing system is

known to the remote host. If the web services host is known to the remote host, then step **105** is next executed. If the web services host is not known to the remote host, then step **103** implements a UDDI lookup (i.e., UDDI search), as explained *supra*, to determine one or more web services host for performing at least one of the text extraction services, the text analysis services, and the classification services, and for performing the service of being able to read a document in two or more chunks which enables the remote host to select the web service host. As a result of the UDDI lookup, step **104** provides a Web Services Description (WSDL) document that describes how to access each web services host identified in the UDDI lookup. The remote host can use the WSDL document to connect to the web service host in accordance with the Web Services Definitions as explained *supra*. Step **105** is next executed.

In step **105**, the remote host breaks the document into chunks. In step **106**, a session with a session id is established between the remote host and the web services host. In step **107**, the next document chunk is sent by the remote host to the web services host, and in step **108** the next document chunk is received by the web services host. In step **109**, a determination is made of whether all document chunks have been sent by the remote host to the web services host. If it is determined that all document chunks have been sent by the remote host to the web services host, then step **110** is next executed. If it is determined that all document chunks have not been sent by the remote host to the web services host, then the procedure loops back to step **107** to send another document chunk to the web services host.

In step **110**, the web service host reconstructs the entire document from the totality of

document chunks received from the remote host. Reconstructing the entire document may, but not necessarily, include storing the document chunks contiguously in a memory medium.

Alternatively, the documents could be stored in any fragmented manner so long as the web services host has sufficient information to logically link the chunks together in the proper

5 sequence. For example, each document chunk could include an appended pointer that points to the next sequential document chunk. As another example, the web services host may construct a table of pointers which respectively point to the document chunks, wherein the pointers are arranged in the table in a sequential order that corresponds to the sequential order of the document chunks.

10 In step 111, the web service hosts processes the reconstructed document, which includes at least one of text extraction, text analysis, and classification as explained *supra*. In step 112, the web server host sends results back to the remote host. The results may include, *inter alia*, document keys, classification results, etc. In step 113, the session ends. In step 114, the reconstructed document is purged from the web server host.

15 FIG. 13 illustrates a computer system 90 for determining categories and document links relating to a given document, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The computer system 90 may represent any of the following computing systems of FIG. 4: the first computing system 40, the second computing system 50, or the third computing system 70.

Alternatively, the computer system 90 may represent any of the following computing systems of
20 FIGS. 5-11: the first computing system 140 or the second computing system 170. The computer

system 90 comprises a processor 91, an input device 92 coupled to the processor 91, an output device 93 coupled to the processor 91, and memory devices 94 and 95 each coupled to the processor 91. The input device 92 may be, *inter alia*, a keyboard, a mouse, etc. The output device 93 may be, *inter alia*, a printer, a plotter, a computer screen, a magnetic tape, a removable
5 hard disk, a floppy disk, etc. The memory devices 94 and 95 may be, *inter alia*, a hard disk, a dynamic random access memory (DRAM), a read-only memory (ROM), etc. The memory device 95 includes a computer code 97. The computer code 97 comprises at least one algorithm whose functionality depends on which of the first computing system 40, the second computing system 50, and the third computing system 70 is represented by the computer system 90. For
10 example, if the computer system 90 represents the second computing system 50 then the at least one algorithm comprised by the computer code 97 may have the functionality of any or all of the text extraction adapters (55, 157, 257, 557, 657), the text analysis adapters (57, 158, 358, 558, 758), and the classifier adapters (59, 159, 459, 659, 759) of FIGS. 4-11. The processor 91 executes the computer code 97. The memory device 94 includes input data 96. The input data
15 96 includes input required by the computer code 97. The output device 93 displays output from the computer code 97. Either or both memory devices 94 and 95 (or one or more additional memory devices not shown in FIG. 13) may be used as a computer usable medium having a computer readable program code embodied therein, wherein the computer readable program code comprises the computer code 97.

20 While FIG. 13 shows the computer system 90 as a particular configuration of hardware

and software, any configuration of hardware and software, as would be known to a person of ordinary skill in the art, may be utilized for the purposes stated *supra* in conjunction with the particular computer system **90** of FIG. 13. For example, the memory devices **94** and **95** may be portions of a single memory device rather than separate memory devices.

5 While embodiments of the present invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, many modifications and changes will become apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the appended claims are intended to encompass all such modifications and changes as fall within the true spirit and scope of this invention.